

Eternal Glory to the Great Leader and Great Teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung



**Long live the invincible
Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-
tung Thought!**

**Long live the great, glorious
and correct Communist
Party of China!**

**Eternal glory to the great
leader and great teacher
Chairman Mao Tsetung!**



The Great Leader Chairman Mao Tsetung

Message to the Whole Party, the Whole Army and the People of All Nationalities Throughout the Country

From
The Central Committee of the Communist Party
of China,
The Standing Committee of the National People's
Congress of the People's Republic of China,
The State Council of the People's Republic of
China, and
The Military Commission of the Central Com-
mittee of the Communist Party of China

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, the State Council of the People's Republic of China and the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China announce with deepest grief to the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country: Comrade Mao Tsetung, the esteemed and beloved great leader of our Party, our army and the people of all nationalities in our country, the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Honorary Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, passed away at 00:10 hours on September 9, 1976 in Peking as a result of the worsening of his condition after he fell ill, and despite the most meticulous medical treatment and care.

Chairman Mao Tsetung was the founder and wise leader of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the People's Republic of China. Chairman Mao led our Party in waging a protracted, acute and complex struggle against the Right and "Left" opportunist lines in the Party, defeating the opportunist lines pursued by Chen Tu-hsiu, Chu Chiu-

pai, Li Li-san, Lo Chang-lung, Wang Ming, Chang Kuo-tao, Kao Kang-Jao Shu-shih and Peng Teh-huai and again, during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, triumphing over the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, thus enabling our Party to develop and grow in strength steadily in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Led by Chairman Mao, the Communist Party of China has developed through a tortuous path into a great, glorious and correct Marxist-Leninist Party which is today exercising leadership over the People's Republic of China.

During the period of the new-democratic revolution, Chairman Mao, in accordance with the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and by combining it with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, creatively laid down the general line and general policy of the new-democratic revolution, founded the Chinese People's Liberation Army and pointed out that the seizure of political power by armed force in China could be achieved only by following the road of building rural base areas, encircling the cities from the countryside and finally seizing the cities, and not by any other road. He led our Party, our army and the people of our country in people's war to overthrow the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, winning the great victory of the new-democratic revolution and founding the People's Republic of China.

The victory of the Chinese people's revolution led by Chairman Mao changed the situation in the East and the world and blazed a new trail for the cause of liberation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people.

In the period of the socialist revolution, Chairman Mao comprehensively summed up both the positive and the negative experience of the international communist movement, penetratingly analysed the class relations in socialist society and, for the first time in the history of the development of Marxism, unequivocally pointed out that there are still classes and class struggle after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production has in the main been completed, drew the scientific conclusion that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party, put forth the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and laid down the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism. Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, our Party, our army and the people of our country have continued their triumphant advance and seized great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, particularly in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and in criticizing Lin Biao and Confucius. Upholding socialism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in the People's Republic of China, a country with a vast territory and a large population, is a great contribution of world historic significance which Chairman Mao Tsetung made to the present era; at the same time, it has provided fresh experience for the international communist movement in combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism.

All the victories of the Chinese people have been achieved under the leadership of Chairman Mao; they are all great victories for Mao Tsetung Thought. Mao Tsetung Thought will for ever light up the road of advance of the Chinese people.

Chairman Mao Tsetung summed up the revolutionary practice in the international communist movement, put forward a series of scientific theses, enriched the treasure-house of Marxist theory and pointed out the orientation of struggle for the Chinese people and the revolutionary people throughout the world. With the great boldness and vision of a proletarian revolutionary, he initiated in the international communist movement the great struggle to criticize modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core, promoted the vigorous development of the cause of the world proletarian revolution and the cause of the people of all countries against imperialism and hegemonism, and pushed the history of mankind forward.

Chairman Mao Tsetung was the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era. For more than half a century, basing himself on the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution, he inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in the protracted struggle against the class enemies at home and abroad, both inside and outside the Party, and wrote a most brilliant chapter in the history of the proletarian revolution. He dedicated all his energies throughout his life to the liberation of the Chinese people, to the emancipation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over, and to the cause of communism. With the great resolve of a proletarian revolutionary, he waged a tenacious struggle against his illness, continued to lead the work of the whole Party, the whole army and the whole nation during his illness and fought till he breathed his last. The magnificent contributions he made to the Chinese people, the international proletariat and the revolutionary people of the whole world are immortal. He won the heartfelt love and boundless esteem of the Chinese people and the revolutionary people the world over.

The passing away of Chairman Mao Tsetung is an inestimable loss to our Party, our army and the people of all nationalities in our country, to the international proletariat and the revolutionary people of all countries and to the international communist movement. His passing away is bound to evoke immense grief in the hearts of the people of our country and the revolutionary people of all countries. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China calls on the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities in the country to resolutely turn their grief into strength:

We must carry out Chairman Mao's behests and persist in taking class struggle as the key link, keep to the Party's basic line and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

We must carry out Chairman Mao's behests and strengthen the centralized leadership of the Party, resolutely uphold the unity and unification of the Party and rally closely round the Party Central Committee. We must strengthen the building of the Party ideologically and organizationally in the course of the struggle between the two lines and resolutely implement the principle of the three-in-one combination of the old, middle-aged and young in accordance with the five requirements for bringing up successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution.

We must carry out Chairman Mao's behests and consolidate the great unity of the people of all nationalities under the leadership of the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance, consolidate and develop the victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural

Mourning with the Most Profound Of the Great Leader and Teacher



Party and state leaders Hua Kuo-feng, x x x, Yeh Chien-ying, x x x, Soong Ching Ling, x x, x'x x, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Hsu Shih-yu, Wei Kuo-ching, Li Teh-sheng, Chen Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu and Saifudin, with boundless esteem, respect and love for Chairman Mao, stand in solemn tribute before his remains.

Revolution, enthusiastically support the socialist new things, restrict bourgeois right and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country. We should continue to unfold the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, build our country independently and with the initiative in our own hands, through self-reliance, hard struggle, diligence and thrift, and go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

We must carry out Chairman Mao's behests and resolutely implement his line in army building, strength-

en the building of the army, strengthen the building of the militia, strengthen preparedness against war, heighten our vigilance, and be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy that dares to intrude. We are determined to liberate Taiwan.

We must carry out Chairman Mao's behests and continue to resolutely implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs. We must adhere to proletarian internationalism, strengthen the unity between our Party and the genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations all over the world, strengthen the unity between the people of our country

und Sorrow the Passing Away cher Chairman Mao Tsetung



and the people of all other countries, especially those of the third world countries, unite with all the forces in the world that can be united with, and carry the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism through to the end. We will never seek hegemony and will never be a superpower.

We must carry out Chairman Mao's behests and assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, apply ourselves to the study of the works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, fight for the complete overthrow of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, for the replace-

ment of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie by the dictatorship of the proletariat and for the triumph of socialism over capitalism, and strive to build our country into a powerful socialist state, make greater contributions to humanity and realize the ultimate goal of communism.

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!

Eternal glory to the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung!



The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's body lying in state.



Mourning with the Most Profound Sorrow the Passing Away Of the Great Leader and Teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung

CHAIRMAN Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country and the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people, has died. His death has plunged the people of whole China and all over the world into profound grief.

The funeral committee for Chairman Mao Tsetung consisted of leaders of the Party and state Hua Kuo-feng, × × ×, Yeh Chien-ying, × × ×, Wei Kuo-ching, Liu Po-cheng, × ×, Hsu Shih-yu, Chi Teng-kuei, Wu Teh, Wang Tung-hsing, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Li Hsien-nien, Li Teh-sheng, × × ×, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu, Saifudin, Soong Ching Ling, Kuo Mo-jo, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Chen Yun, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan, Chang Ting-cheng, Tsai Chang, Ulanfu, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Teh-heng, Hu Chueh-wen, Li

Su-wen, Yao Lien-wei, Wang Chen, Yu Chiu-li, Ku Mu and Sun Chien; Su Yu, a leading member of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Shen Yen-ping and Pebala Gelieh-Namje, Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Chiang Hua, President of the Supreme People's Court; Members and Alternate Members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; and people from all circles.

Solemn mourning ceremonies were held in Peking at the Great Hall of the People from September 11 to September 17.

The Great Hall of the People was permeated with an atmosphere of solemnity and tranquility. The body of Chairman Mao, his face firm and serene, rested amid evergreen shrubs and was covered with the flag of the Communist Party of China. Fighters of the People's Liberation

Army, arms in hand, stood guard on both sides. A streamer above the portrait read, "We mourn with deepest grief the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung!"

Wreaths were placed all around the hall, among which were those from:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China to the esteemed and beloved great leader Chairman Mao;

And Party and state leaders.

Among those also presenting wreaths to the great leader Chairman Mao were:

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; the State Council; the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee; the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; departments under the C.P.C. Central Committee and the State Council; the general headquarters and departments, the Science and Technology Commission of National Defence, the services



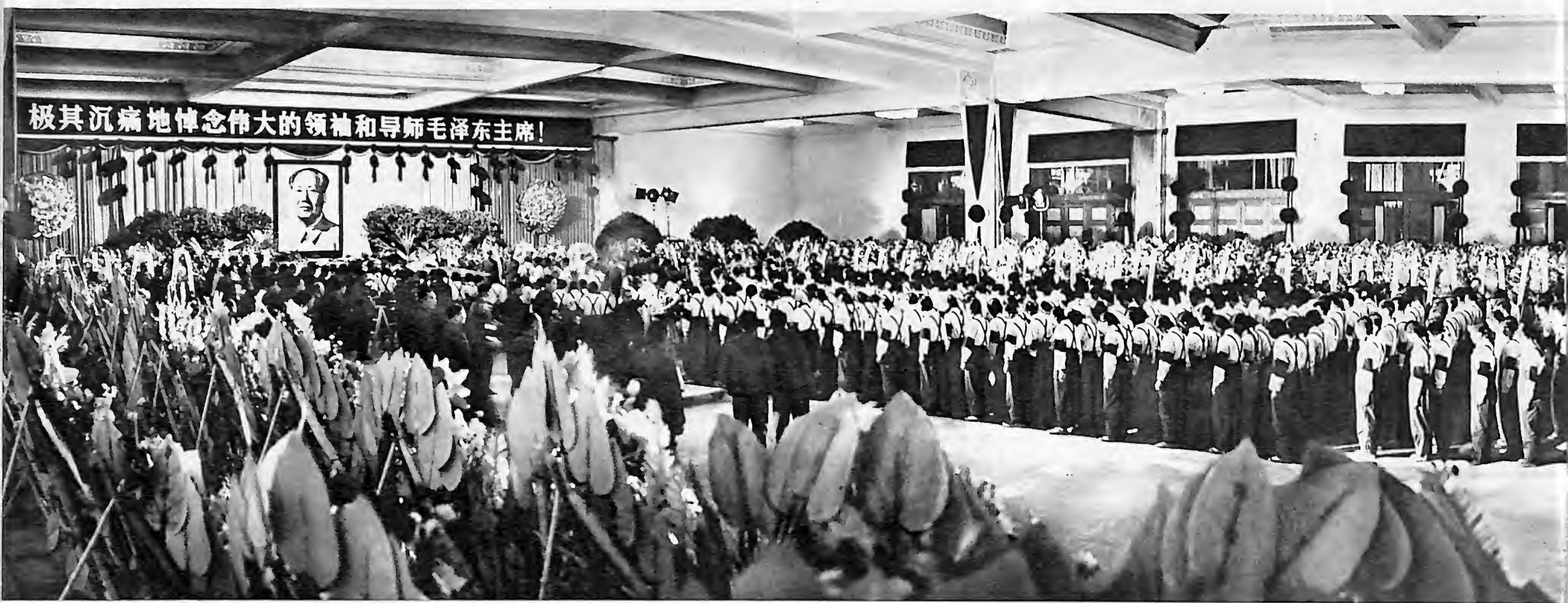
The capital's peasants, while paying respects to Chairman Mao, pledge to carry out his behests and follow the golden path of socialism pointed out by him.



The capital's Little Red Guards mourn in deep grief the death of the great leader Chairman Mao. They are determined to always keep in mind his teachings and to be worthy successors to the cause of proletarian revolution.

Commanders and fighters of the ground, naval and air forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army vow before Chairman Mao's remains to persist in his line in army building and defend with their lives the Party Central Committee, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the great socialist motherland.





The capital's workers, in deep grief, pay respects to the great leader Chairman Mao.

Representatives of the minority nationalities deeply mourn their most respected and beloved great leader and teacher Chairman Mao.



极其沉痛地悼念伟大的领袖和导师毛泽东主席！



Party and state leaders Hua Kuo-feng, Chen Hsi-lien, Wang Tung-hsing and Ulanfu express their sincere gratitude to foreign friends and diplomatic envoys who came to the mourning hall to mourn our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao.

极其沉痛地悼念伟大的领袖和导师毛泽东主席！



Party and state leaders Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng, Hsu Hsiang-chien and Li Su-wen express their sincere gratitude to foreign friends and diplomatic envoys who came to the mourning hall to mourn our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao.

极其沉痛地悼念伟大的领袖和导师毛泽东主席！



Party and state leaders Wu Teh, Chen Yung-kuei, Ni Chih-fu and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme express their sincere gratitude to foreign friends and diplomatic envoys who came to the mourning hall to mourn our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao.



Comrade Hua Kuo-feng receives and expresses his sincere gratitude to foreign comrades and friends who came to the mourning hall. Shaking hands with Comrade Thakin Ba Thein Tin, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma.



Ieng Sary, Deputy Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and his party who arrived in Peking on September 17 on their way home went straight to the Great Hall of the People to pay respects to Chairman Mao.

and arms, military academies and high commands in all areas, of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; mass organizations; the Party committees and revolutionary committees of 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions; and patriotic compatriots from Taiwan Province.

The regions and units where Chairman Mao had undertaken great revolutionary activities also presented wreaths.

In the mourning hall were also placed wreaths from Comrade Kim Il Sung, Comrade Enver Hoxha and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Standing Committee of the National Assembly and the Government Council of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, and leaders, governments and people of many countries and diplomatic missions to China. There were also wreaths from the Communist Party of Burma, the Communist Party of Thailand, the Communist Party of Malaya, the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia, the Communist Party of the Philippines and Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations of other countries and foreign comrades and friends.

The mourning ceremonies began at 10 a.m. on the 11. A P.L.A. band played the solemn

strains of funeral music. Cherishing boundless esteem, respect and love for Chairman Mao, Party and state leaders Hua Kuo-feng, × × ×, Yeh Chien-ying, × × ×, Soong Ching Ling, × ×, × × ×, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Hsu Shih-yu, Wei Kuo-ching, Li Teh-sheng, Chen Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu, Saifudin, Kuo Mo-jo, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Chen Yun, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan, Chang Ting-cheng, Tsai Chang, Ulanfu, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Teh-heng, Hu Chueh-wen, Li Su-wen, Yao Lien-wei, Wang Chen, Yu Chiu-li, Ku Mu and Sun Chien stood in silent tribute before the bier and paid respects to Chairman Mao. They bowed three times and observed silent mourning for three minutes. Then they stood as guards of honour on either side of the bier.

During seven days, starting from the 11, more than 300,000 workers, peasants, P.L.A. commanders and fighters, people from various circles and nationalities, and Party, government and P.L.A. cadres came to the Great Hall of the People. Group after group plainly dressed and wearing black armbands filed into the mourning hall from Tien An Men Square with heavy

steps. They stood in silent tribute in front of the remains of Chairman Mao. Profound sorrow filled the hall. Although trying to restrain their bitter grief, they wept as they slowly passed the bier and paid their respects to their most respected and beloved leader. Many cried, "Chairman Mao, Chairman Mao, you'll always live in our memory." Many raised their right fists and vowed before the great leader, "We will turn our grief into strength, live up to your consistent teachings and always advance valiantly along the revolutionary path you blazed!"

Also attending the mourning ceremonies during the seven days were: Members and Alternate Members of the Party Central Committee; Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Members of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; leading members of departments under the Party Central Committee and the State Council; leading members of the general headquarters and departments, services and arms, the Science and Technology Commission of National Defence, military academies and the Peking Units of the P.L.A.; leading members of the Peking municipal Party committee and revolutionary committee and the

极其沉痛地悼念伟大的领袖和导师毛泽东主席！



Party and state leaders Hsu Shih-yu, Wu Kuei-hsien, Saifudin, Yao Lien-wei and Wang Chen express their sincere gratitude to foreign friends and diplomatic envoys who came to the mourning hall to mourn our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao.

极其沉痛地悼念伟大的领袖和导师毛泽东主席！



Party and state leaders Wei Kuo-ching, Su Chen-hua, Tan Chen-lin and Yu Chiu-li express their sincere gratitude to foreign comrades and friends who came to the mourning hall.



Friends from different countries in Peking, diplomatic envoys, foreign students and trainees, together with people of all circles in the capital, come to the Great Hall of the People to mourn the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and pay their respects.

Peking garrison; representatives from the regions and units where Chairman Mao had undertaken great revolutionary activities, representatives of Taching, Tachai and other advanced units; representatives of people from all walks of life; patriotic democrats; and compatriots from Taiwan, overseas Chinese and Hongkong and Macao compatriots who were then in Peking.

During the seven days, Party and state leaders, other members of the funeral committee and representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers and Red Guards in Peking stood by turns as guards of honour at the bier. Also standing vigil were the staff members and medical personnel who had worked at the side of Chairman Mao.

Friends and diplomatic envoys from various countries in Peking, comrades of foreign Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations in the Chinese capital, foreign experts who had come to help the Chinese people in socialist construction, foreign students and trainees, foreign correspondents stationed in China and friends of other circles, together with people from all walks of life in the capital, came to the Great Hall of the People to mourn Chairman Mao's death and to pay their respects to his remains. Many foreign comrades and friends stood be-

fore the remains holding back their tears with difficulty. Some sobbed convulsively. Ieng Sary, Deputy Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and his party who arrived in Peking on September 17 on their way home went straight to the Great Hall of the People to pay respects to Chairman Mao and lay a wreath at the bier. Party and state leaders expressed sincere gratitude to the foreign guests for coming to mourn our great leader and teacher.

On September 17, at the end of the mourning ceremonies, Party and state leaders once again took part in collective mourning and stood as guards of honour at the bier.

From September 11 to 17 mourning ceremonies were held in all government organizations, army units, factories, mines, enterprises, shops, people's communes, schools, neighbourhood communities and all other grass-roots units. Party committees and revolutionary committees of 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, and P.L.A. units in Peking, Sinkiang, Shenyang, Tsinan, Foochow, Lanchow, Nanking, Kwangchow, Wuhan, Chengtu and Kunming sent letters and messages to the Party Central Committee, the N.P.C. Standing Committee, the State Council and the Military Com-

mission of the Party Central Committee to express their determination to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee, turn grief into strength and carry through to the end the cause of the Chinese proletarian revolution pioneered by Chairman Mao.

From September 9 to 18, the national flag was flown at half-mast in mourning throughout the country and at the embassies, consulates and other organizations of China stationed abroad. During that period all recreational activities were suspended.

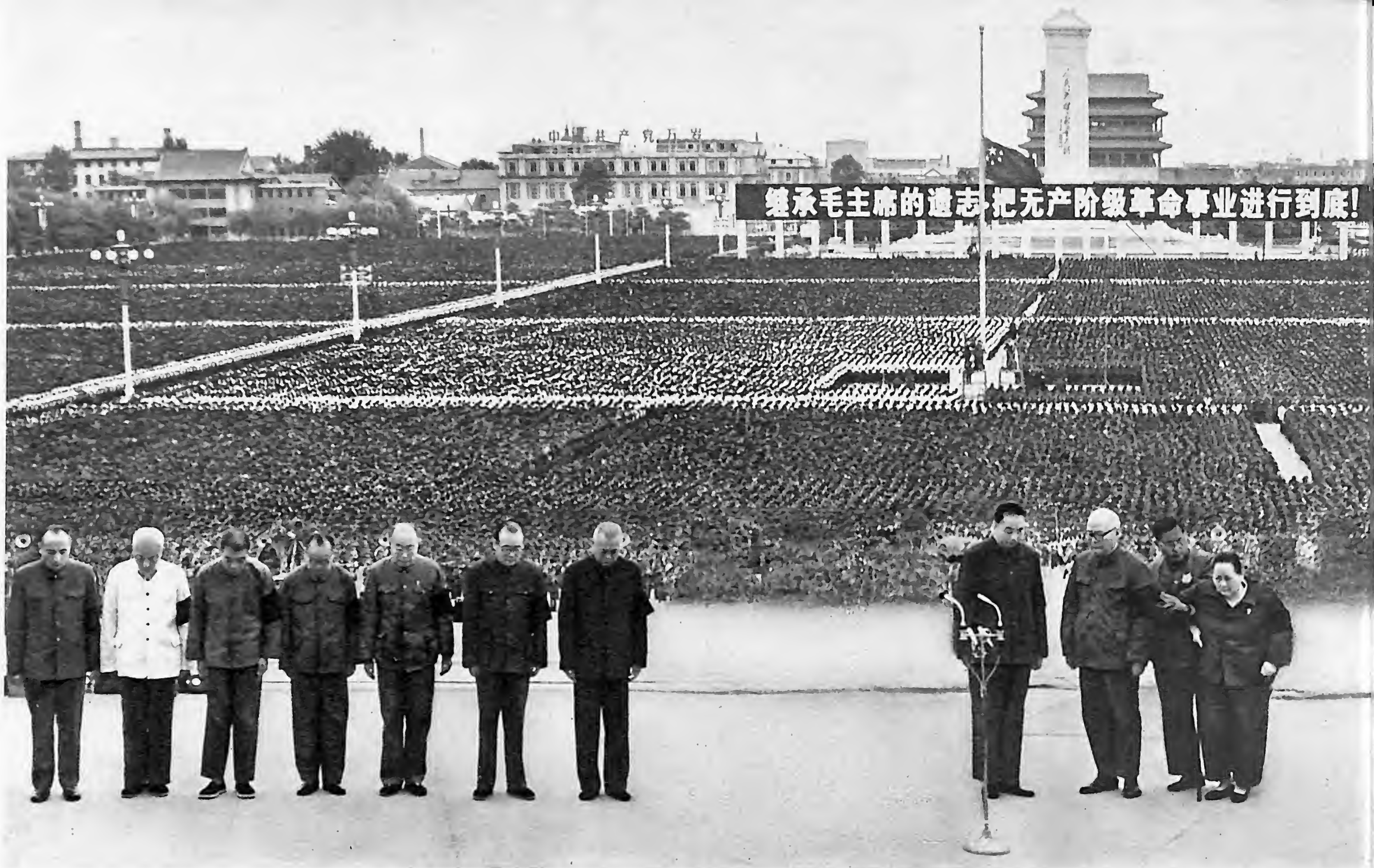
On September 18, one million people in the capital held a most solemn mass memorial rally on the magnificent Tien An Men Square, reflecting the heartfelt love, boundless trust and unparalleled esteem of the whole Party, the whole army and the people throughout the country for the great leader Chairman Mao. The rally was attended by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and other Party and state leaders.

Tien An Men Square was permeated with an atmosphere of solemnity and reverence. A huge black streamer running across the rostrum on Tien An Men Gate carried the following inscription in white characters, "Mass Memorial Rally for the Great Leader and Teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung". A seven-metre-high portrait of the great leader Chairman Mao hung in the middle of the facade of Tien An Men Gate. On either side of it were P.L.A. soldiers standing at attention, rifles in hand. Below it was a high ochre platform newly erected. Pots of green pine and cypress and pale yellow chrysanthemums, as well as the wreaths presented by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Party and state leaders were arrayed on the platform. The wreaths presented by the Party, government and army departments and the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions were placed against a background of evergreen plants on the east and west stands below Tien An Men Gate. A huge black streamer set up in front of the Monument to the People's Heroes at the southern end of the square carried the militant call to the people, "Implement Chairman Mao's behests and carry the cause of the proletarian revolution through to the end!"

The memorial rally opened at 3 p.m. sharp. The million mourners observed a three-minute silence amidst the solemn strains of funeral music struck up by a 500-man military band. Live radio and television transmissions carried the proceedings of the rally to innumerable homes and the strains of the funeral music to cities and villages across the land. The 800 million people of China, their eyes brimming with tears, stood in silent tribute.

At the same time all factories and mines across the length and breadth of the motherland, speeding railway trains, and ships and naval vessels sailing on the rivers and seas sounded their sirens.

Meanwhile, at steel furnaces, beside power generators, over operating tables, and at all other fighting posts where work could not be interrupted, people restrained their profound



Party and state leaders Hua Kuo-feng, x x x, Yeh Chien-ying, x x x, Soong Ching Ling, x x, x x x, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Hsu Shih-yu, Wei Kuo-ching, Li Teh-sheng, Chen Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu, and Saifudin at the mourning rally.

sorrow and mourned the great leader Chairman Mao with the fruits of their diligent labour.

After the silent tribute observed by the 800 million Chinese people, the military band on Tien An Men Square struck up the national anthem and the *Internationale*. *Let each stand in his place; the internationale shall be the human race!* The militant songs encouraged and inspired the people to fight on.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, delivered the memorial speech.

At the end of his speech, the million people at the rally and the 800 million people in all parts of the country made three bows before portraits of Chairman Mao.

Then the strains of the majestic paean *The East Is Red* rose above Tien An Men Square.

The east is red,

The sun rises.

China has brought forth a Mao Tsetung.

He works for the people's happiness,

He is the people's great saviour.

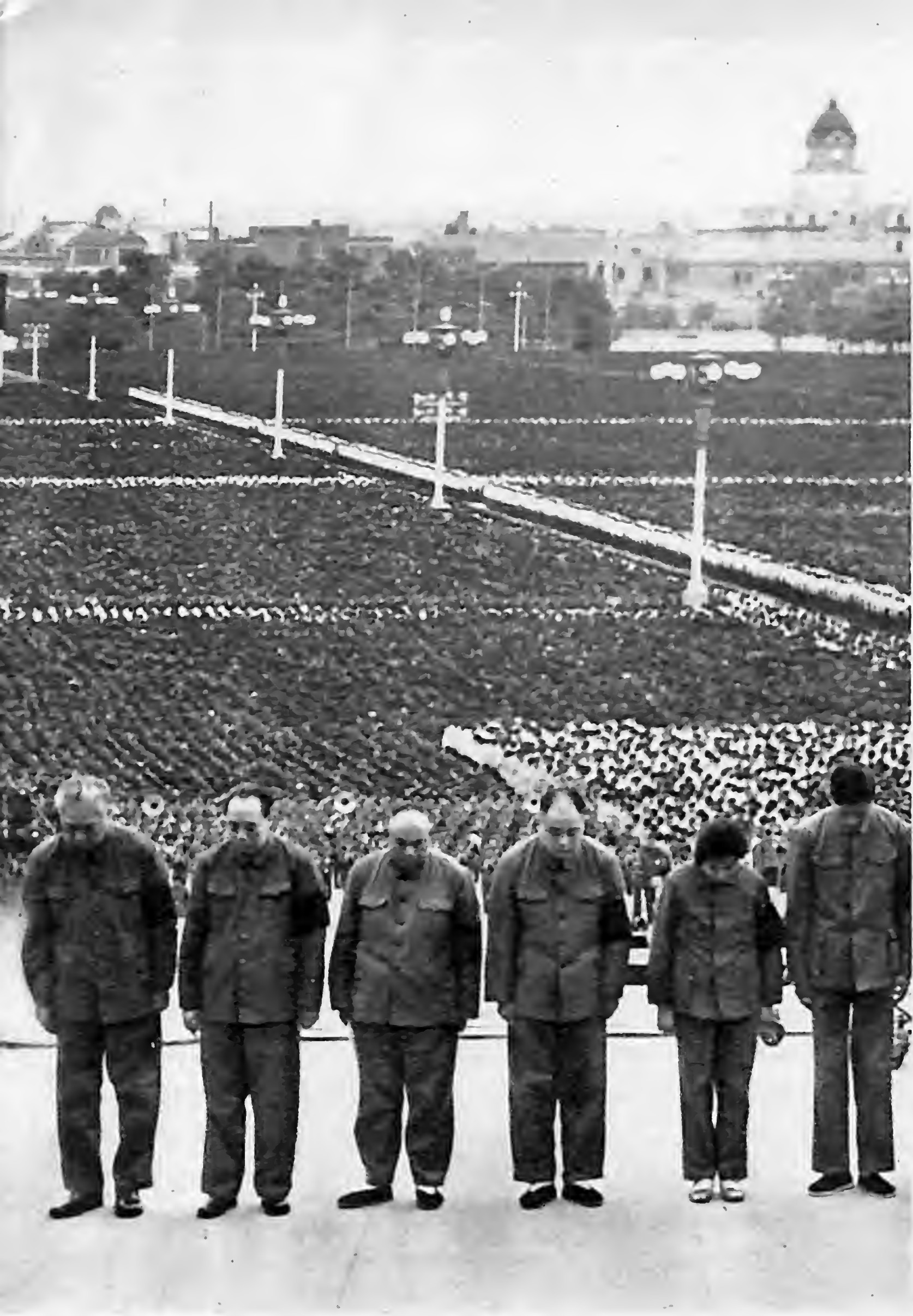
This militant, sublime paean stirred the hearts of hundreds of millions of people and filled them with a boundless sense of loss over the passing away of the great leader Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao will always be with them. He will live forever in their hearts. The song resounded over Peking, over the vast expanse of our great motherland. The Chinese people, in their hundreds of millions, will go on singing this paean from generation to generation and

always turn their hearts to Chairman Mao. The whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country are resolved to carry out Chairman Mao's behests, study hard works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, persevere in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war, strengthen even further the dictatorship of the proletariat and strive ever forward along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Also attending the rally were: Members of the funeral committee, Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's

A million people at a rally held in Peking mourn in deepest grief the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao.





Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the C.P.C. and Premier of the State Council, delivers the memorial speech.

Congress who were then in Peking, Members of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference who were then in Peking, representatives of workers, peasants, P.L.A. commanders and fighters, barefoot doctors, educated young people who have settled in the countryside, Red Guards, Little Red Guards, as well as representatives from the fields of science and technology, literature and art, education, health work, physical culture and sports, press, publication and service trade, leading members of the office of the funeral committee, and people who worked at Chairman Mao's side including medical workers.

The memorial rally ended at 3:30 p.m.

People in the Party and government organi-

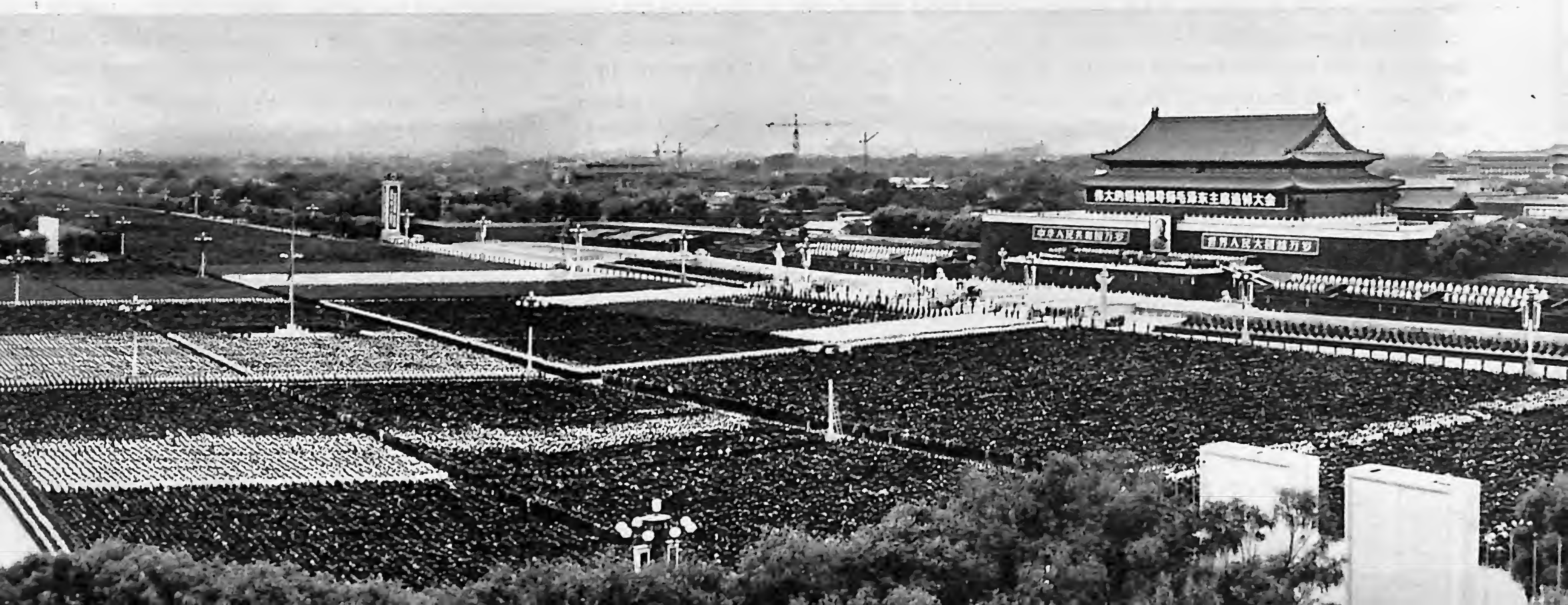
zations, the P.L.A. units, factories, mines, enterprises, shops, people's communes, schools and neighbourhood communities across the country all listened to or watched the live transmissions of the proceedings of the rally. This was followed by memorial meetings held by leading organs of all localities at and above the county level. Memorial speeches were delivered at these meetings by the principal leading comrades of the local Party, government and army organizations.

Patriotic compatriots in Hongkong and Macao, compatriots from Taiwan Province and overseas Chinese attended mourning ceremonies held in Hongkong and Macao for several days running to express their grief for the great leader Chairman Mao.

Countries and people all over the world mourned the passing away of Chairman Mao Tsetung. Leaders, government officials, people of all circles and responsible members of Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations of many countries sent messages or letters of condolence and attended the mourning ceremonies held in the Chinese embassies.

The governments and people, Marxist-Leninist Parties, people's organizations and friendship associations of Korea, Albania, Romania, Democratic Kampuchea and many other countries held memorial meetings and other activities to mourn the death of Chairman Mao.

Many countries flew their national flags at half-mast in mourning. Mourning ceremonies were also held at many international meetings.



Memorial Speech by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng

First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of
The Communist Party of China and
Premier of the State Council

At the Mass Memorial Meeting for the
Great Leader and Great Teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung

Comrades and friends:

Today, representatives of the Party, government and army organizations, workers, peasants, soldiers and other circles in the capital are here at Tien An Men Square holding a solemn mass memorial meeting and, along with the people of all nationalities throughout the country, mourning with the most profound sorrow Chairman Mao Tsetung, our esteemed and beloved great leader and the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people.

Over the last few days, the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country have been immersed in boundless sorrow at the passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The cause that the great leader Chairman Mao devoted his whole life to is linked by flesh-and-blood ties with the masses of the people. It was under Chairman Mao's leadership that the Chinese people who had long suffered from oppression and exploitation won emancipation and became masters of the country. It was under Chairman Mao's leadership that the disaster-plagued Chinese nation rose to its feet. The Chinese people love, trust and esteem Chairman Mao from the bottom of their hearts. The international proletariat and progressive mankind all deeply mourn the death of Chairman Mao.

Chairman Mao Tsetung was the founder and wise leader of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the People's Republic of China.

Chairman Mao tempered and nurtured our Party in the course of leading it in struggles against class enemies at home and abroad and inside and outside the Party, in hard, long, acute and complex class struggle and two-line struggles. The history of the Chinese Communist Party is a history of struggles between Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line and the Right and "Left" opportunist lines in the Party. Under Chairman Mao's leadership, our Party defeated the opportunist lines pursued by Chen Tu-hsiu, Chu Chiu-pai, Li Li-san, Lo Chang-lung, Wang Ming, Chang Kuo-tao, Kao Kang-Jao Shu-shih and Peng Teh-huai and again, during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, triumphed over the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao. Guided by Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line, our Party has steadily grown in strength: it has developed from small groups of a few dozen Communists into a Party with a membership of over 30 million which now leads the People's Republic of China, into a disciplined Party armed with the theory of Marxism-Leninism, using the method of self-criticism and closely linked with the masses of the people, and into a great, glorious and correct Marxist-Leninist Party.

Chairman Mao tempered and nurtured our army in protracted revolutionary wars. He long ago put forward the famous thesis "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun". He led the Autumn Harvest Uprising, founded the first Workers' and Peasants' Red Army and set up the first rural revolutionary base area in the Chingkang Mountains. In the last 50 years, Chairman Mao led our army in smashing the counter-revolutionary campaigns of "encirclement and suppression" launched by the Kuomintang against the revolutionary base areas, in successfully

completing the world-renowned 25,000-li Long March, in defeating Japanese imperialism, in wiping out eight million troops of the Chiang Kai-shek gang armed by U.S. imperialism and, after the founding of New China, in victoriously waging the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea, triumphantly repulsing the armed provocations against our country by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and reaction, and defending the security of the motherland. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, our army followed Chairman Mao's teachings and supported industry, agriculture and the broad masses of the Left, exercised military control and gave political and military training, thereby making new contributions to the people. Chairman Mao formulated for our army a Marxist-Leninist line on army building and the strategy and tactics of people's war, and this is the fundamental reason why our army was able to grow from small to big, from weak to strong, develop into powerful armed forces combining field armies, local armies and a vast militia and become the solid pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Confronted by the people's armed forces armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, any enemy that dares to intrude will certainly be drowned in the vast ocean of people's war.

Basing himself on the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and integrating it with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao Tsetung correctly solved the series of fundamental problems concerning the seizure of political power by armed force, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the prevention of capitalist restoration in China.

During the period of the new-democratic revolution, Chairman Mao analysed Chinese history and existing conditions and the principal contradiction in Chinese society, correctly answered the questions of the targets, tasks, motive forces, character, perspectives and transformation of the new-democratic revolution in China, and laid down the general line and general policy of our Party for that historical period, that is, the new-democratic revolution against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism waged by the broad masses of the people under the leadership of the proletariat. Chairman Mao pointed out that the seizure of political power by armed force in China could be achieved only by following the road of building rural base areas, encircling the cities from the countryside and finally seizing the cities, and not by any other road. Summing up the historical experience of our Party, Chairman Mao pointed out that the three principal magic weapons for the Chinese Communist Party to defeat the enemy in the Chinese revolution were a Communist Party built on the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory and in the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary style, an army under the leadership of such a Party, and a united front of all revolutionary classes and all revolutionary groups under the leadership of such a Party. Chairman Mao led our Party in using these three weapons to win the great victory of the new-democratic revolution and found the People's Republic of China. The victory of the Chinese people's revolution led by Chairman Mao changed the situation in the East and in the world, blazing a new trail for the cause of liberation of the oppressed nations and op-

pressed people.

In the new historical period of socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat in China, Chairman Mao summed up both the positive and the negative experience of the international communist movement, made a penetrating analysis of the class relations in socialist society by applying the Marxist-Leninist theory of the unity of opposites, and pointed out that the principal contradiction in socialist society is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. For the first time in the history of the development of Marxism, Chairman Mao explicitly pointed out that there are still classes and class struggle after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production has in the main been completed, put forward the thesis that in socialist society there are two different types of contradictions — those between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people themselves, and advanced the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao time and again admonished the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country, **“never forget class struggle”**; he pointed out that socialist society covers a considerably long historical period and that, throughout this historical period, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism, and established the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism. In view of the changes in class relations and the characteristics of the class struggle in the period of socialism, Chairman Mao drew the scientific conclusion: **“You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party — those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roads are still on the capitalist road.”** Representing the aspirations and interests of the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants to continue the revolution, Chairman Mao himself initiated and led the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, which smashed the schemes of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao for restoration, criticized their counter-revolutionary revisionist line and enabled us to seize back that portion of leading power in the Party and state they had usurped, thus ensuring China's victorious advance along the Marxist-Leninist road. The continual victories over subversion and sabotage from imperialism, revisionism and reaction, the upholding of socialism and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the People's Republic of China, a populous country with a vast territory — this is a great contribution of world historic significance made by Chairman Mao Tsetung to the present era and has at the same time provided the international communist movement with new experience in combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism.

Chairman Mao Tsetung was the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era. With the great boldness and vision of a proletarian revolutionary, he launched the great struggle in the international communist movement to criticize modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core, promoted the cause of the world proletarian revolution and the cause of the people of all countries against imperialism and hegemonism in their vigorous development, and pushed the history of mankind forward. Basing himself on the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution, Chairman Mao summed up the experience of domestic and international revolutionary struggles, inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in all respects and enriched the treasure-house of Marxist theory. Mao Tsetung Thought is a powerful ideological weapon for opposing the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes and for opposing imperialism, social-im-

perialism and the reactionaries of all countries. **The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything.** All victories won by the Chinese people are great victories of Mao Tsetung Thought. Mao Tsetung Thought will always illuminate the Chinese people's road of advance.

Chairman Mao Tsetung is a brilliant example of wholehearted devotion to the interests of the people of China and the world. Chairman Mao dedicated all his energies throughout his life till his last breath to the liberation of the Chinese people, to the emancipation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over, and to the cause of communism. A great proletarian revolutionary like Chairman Mao, who weathered all kinds of revolutionary storms, overcame every difficulty and hardship, and always identified himself with the workers, peasants and other labouring people and stood in the van of the revolutionary movement to guide it forward, is rare indeed in the annals of the proletarian revolutionary movement. The magnificent contributions Chairman Mao made in revolutionary theory and practice are immortal. Chairman Mao has passed away. This is a loss beyond measure to our Party, our army and the people of all nationalities of our country, to the international proletariat and the revolutionary people of all countries and to the international communist movement.

The whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country must respond to the call of the Party Central Committee actively, turn grief into strength, carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, **“practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire”**, and, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee, carry through to the end the cause of the proletarian revolution in China which Chairman Mao pioneered.

Internally, we must conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the basic line and the policies of the Party for the entire historical period of socialism, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, consolidate the great unity of the people of all nationalities led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance, consolidate and develop the victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, combat and prevent revisionism, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, maintain independence and keep the initiative in our own hands and rely on our own efforts, work to build our country into a powerful socialist state, and strive to make a greater contribution to humanity. We are determined to accomplish the sacred cause of liberating Taiwan and reunifying our motherland.

Externally, we must continue to carry out resolutely Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, uphold proletarian internationalism, and never seek hegemony. We must strengthen our unity with the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over, strengthen our unity with the people of the third world countries, and strengthen our unity with all the countries subjected to aggression, subversion, interference, control or bullying by imperialism and social-imperialism so as to form the broadest possible united front against imperialism, in particular against the hegemonism of the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. We must unite with all genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations in the world and wage a common struggle for the abolition of the system of exploitation of man by man and the realization of communism on earth, for the liberation of all mankind!

Chairman Mao Tsetung will live for ever in our hearts!

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!

Eternal glory to the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung!

In the afternoon of September 18 solemn memorial meetings were also held in 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as in the P.L.A. units. Armymen and civilians throughout the country stood in silent tribute to deeply mourn the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao.



Shanghai.



Kansu Province, P.L.A. Lanchow Units and Lanchow.



The Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region and Huhhot.



Kirin Province and Changchun.



Liaoning Province, P.L.A. Shenyang Units and Shenyang.

Fukien Province, P.L.A. Foochow Units and Foochow.



Hunan Province and Changsha.





Tientsin.



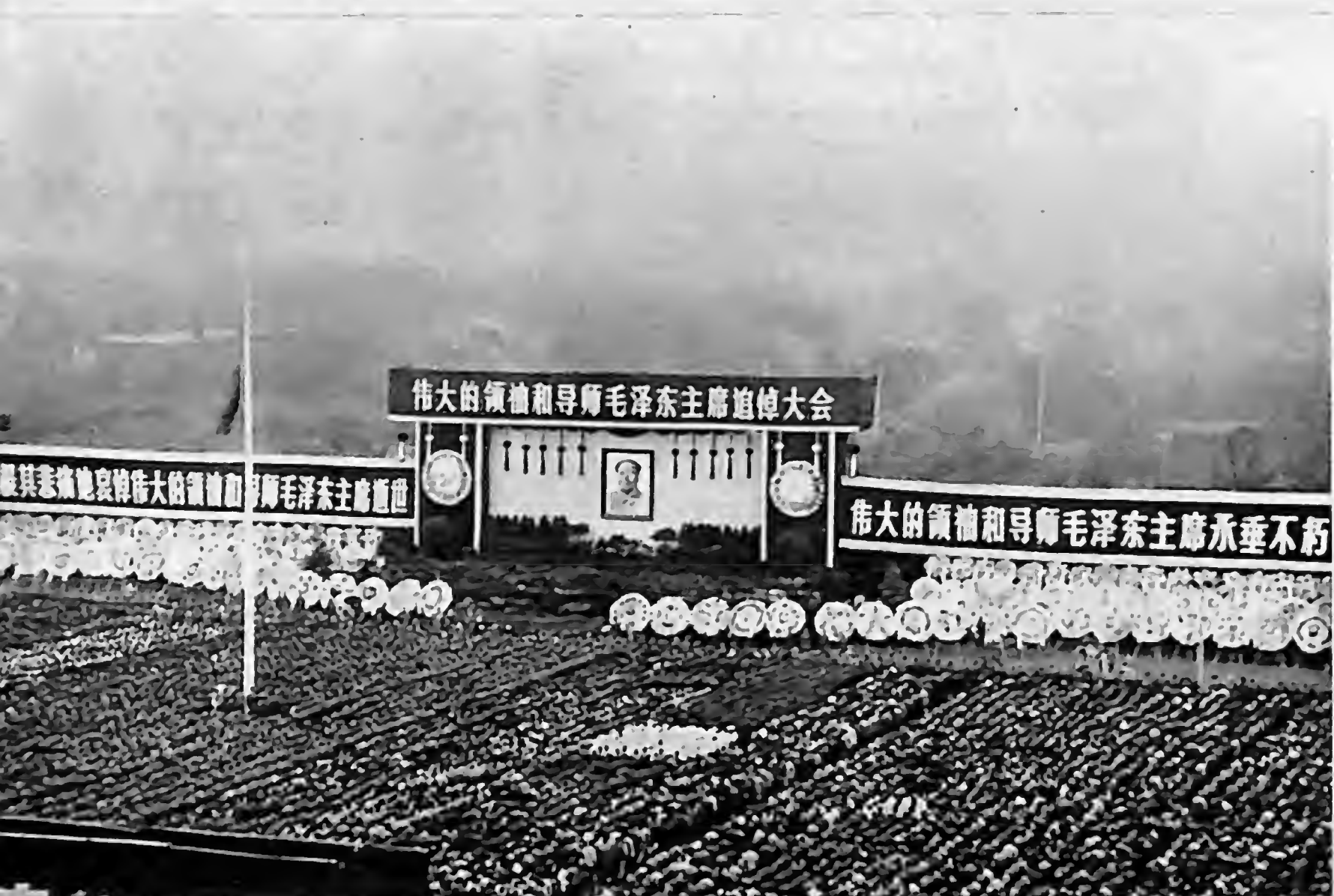
The Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, P.L.A. Sinkiang Units and Urumchi.



Heilungkiang Province and Harbin.



Hopei Province and Shihchiachuang.



Shantung Province, P.L.A. Tsinan Units and Tsinan.



Kwangtung Province, P.L.A. Kwangchow Units and Kwangchow.



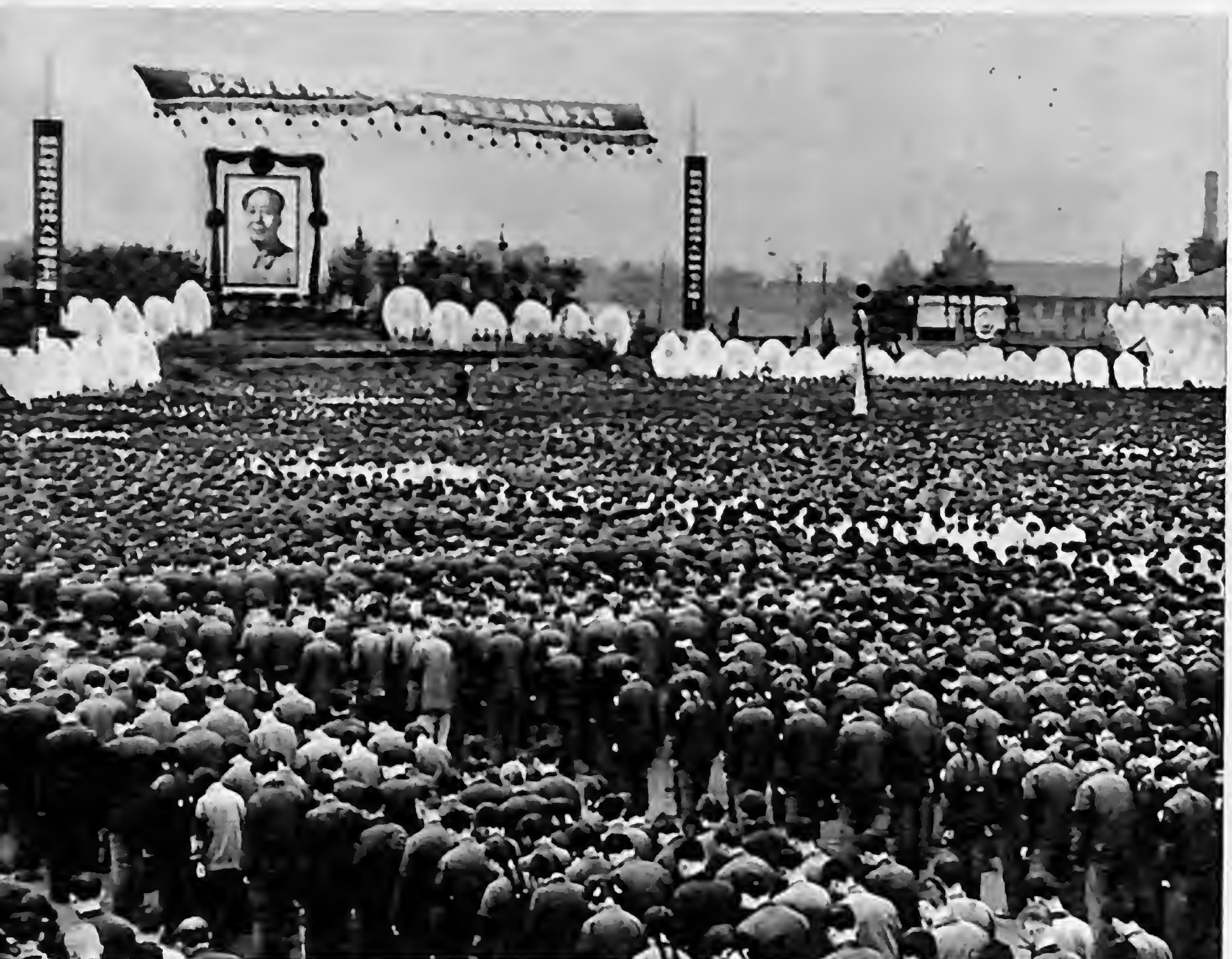
Shansi Province and Taiyuan.



The Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region and Nanning.



Chekiang Province and Hangchow.



Shensi Province and Sian.



Hupei Province, P.L.A. Wuhan Units and Wuhan.



The Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region and Yinchuan.



Kiangsi Province and Nanchang.



Kiangsu Province, P.L.A. Nanking Units and Nanking.





The Tibet Autonomous Region and Lhasa.



Szechuan Province, P.L.A. Chengtu Units and Chengtu.



Honan Province and Chengchow.



Anhwei Province and Hofei.



Yunnan Province, P.L.A. Kunming Units and Kunming.



Kweichow Province and Kweiyang.



Chinghai Province and Sining.

Communist Party members and cadres from Taiwan Province working in Foochow deeply mourn the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. They pledge to carry out Chairman Mao's behests, fight side by side with people of all nationalities throughout the country and liberate Taiwan Province, the sacred territory of the motherland!



From Asia, Africa to Latin America and from Europe, North America to Oceania the revolutionary people all over the world, together with the Chinese people, deeply mourned Chairman Mao Tsetung, our esteemed and beloved great leader and the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples of the world.



Representatives of all circles in Pyongyang, Korea, came to the Chinese embassy, carrying wreaths, to mourn the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.



The Japanese people, in deep sorrow, went to the Chinese embassy from September 10 to 18 to mourn the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. Signing the book of condolence.



Young people in Burma, carrying a wreath, came to the Chinese embassy to mourn the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.



Several hundred workers from the Tanzanian Friendship Textile Mill came to the residence of the Chinese experts on September 17 to mourn the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.



People in Mexico came to the Chinese embassy between September 9 and 18 to mourn the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.



People of all circles in Australia held a national memorial meeting in Canberra on September 16 to mourn the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.



The Italian people paraded in Rome on September 11 to mourn the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The streamer reads, "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history", a quotation from Chairman Mao.



伟大的领袖和导师毛泽东主席永垂不朽！



Representatives of people's organizations in Tirana, Albania, came to the Chinese embassy on September 12 to mourn Chairman Mao Tsetung.



Workers in the Ploesti "May 1" Factory held a memorial meeting on September 17 to mourn Chairman Mao Tsetung.



More than 100,000 people in the Ethiopian capital Addis-Ababa rallied on September 12 for the occasion of the second anniversary of the "Revolutionary Day". Paraders hold high a black-bordered portrait of Chairman Mao Tsetung to mourn his death.

In the Congo, thousands of the residents of Brazzaville came to the Chinese embassy to mourn the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.



On September 12, in Lima, capital of Peru, artists of the Yuyachkani Company read an eulogy to Chairman Mao before their performance. An audience of more than 500 stands in silent tribute.



On September 17 people in Stockholm, Sweden, staged a torch parade and memorial meeting to mourn the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. Paraders march into the site of the rally.



People in Paris, France, paraded on the street on September 11 to mourn the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The streamer reads, "The masses are the real heroes", a quotation from Chairman Mao.

People of all circles in Bangladesh came to the Chinese embassy to mourn the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. They stand in silent tribute before his portrait.

Workers' organizations in Rawalpindi, Pakistan, jointly held a memorial meeting on September 11 to mourn the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung. Mourners stand in silent tribute.



伟大的领袖和导师毛泽东主席永垂不朽！



The Great Leader Chairman Mao



Chairman Mao in northern Shensi, 1936.

Lives Forever in Our Hearts



Comrade Mao Tsetung addressing a conference of representatives of the poor peasant leagues from eight counties in the revolutionary base area in Kiangsi Province, 1933.





Upper, far left: Comrade Mao Tsetung in his youth.

Upper left, middle: Comrade Mao Tsetung in Changsha, 1919.

Upper left: Comrade Mao Tsetung in Shanghai, 1924.



Lower, far left: Comrade Mao Tsetung in Kwangchow, 1925.

Lower left, middle: Comrade Mao Tsetung in Wuhan, 1927.

Lower left: Comrade Mao Tsetung in Juichin, Kiangsi Province, 1931.



Chairman Mao and Comrade Chou En-lai.



Chairman Mao and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.



Chairman Mao and Comrade Chu Teh.



Chairman Mao and Comrade Kang Sheng.



Chairman Mao and Comrade Tung Pi-wu.

Chairman Mao and Comrade Yeh Chien-ying.





Chairman Mao writing his brilliant work *On Protracted War* in a cave-dwelling in Yen-an, 1938.



Chairman Mao talking with little fighters of the Eighth Route Army in Yen-an, 1939.



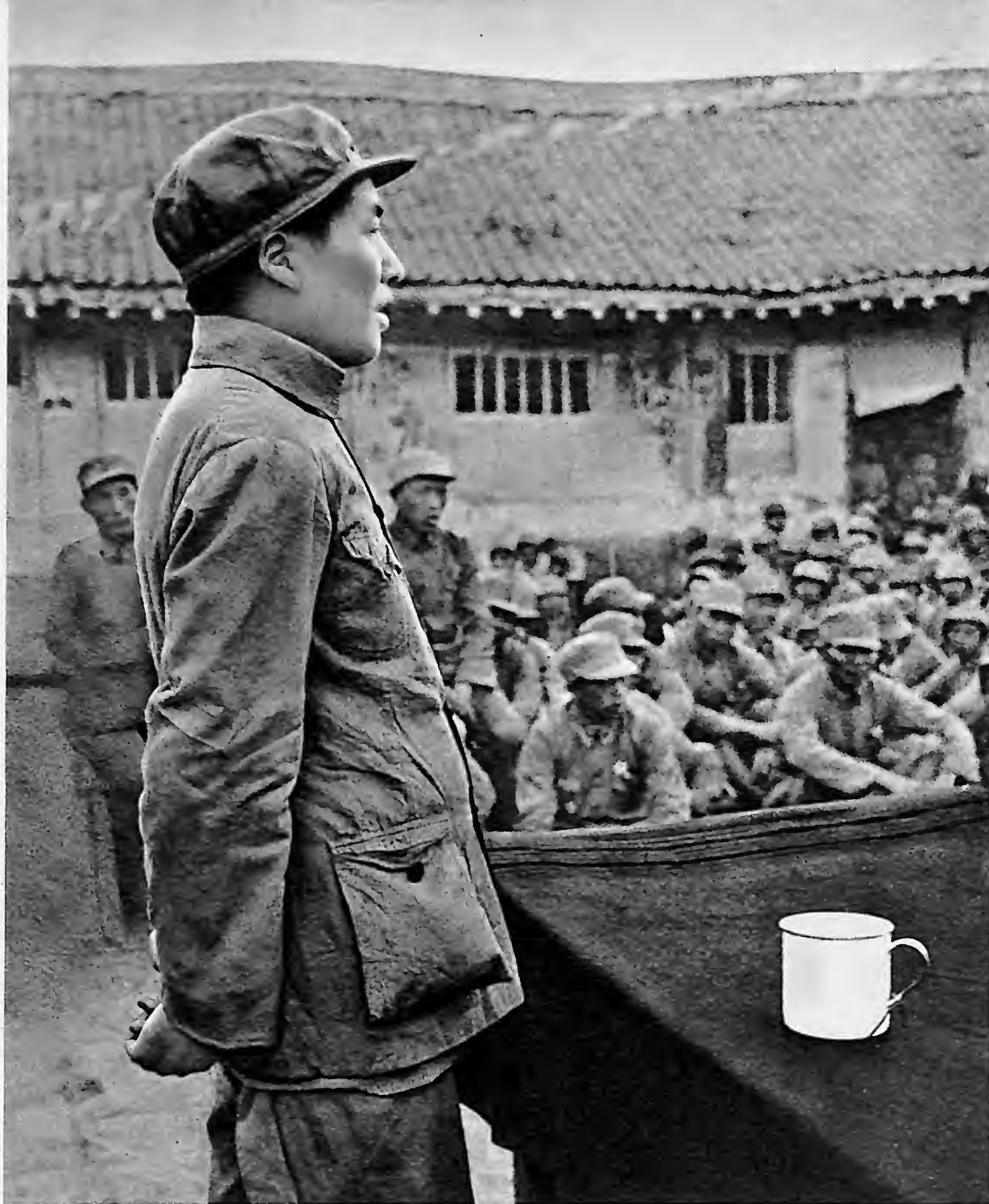
Chairman Mao chatting with peasants of Yangchialing in Yenan, 1939.

Chairman Mao making a report to cadres in Yenan, 1942.



Chairman Mao addressing a meeting marking the third anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College in Yenan, 1939.





Chairman Mao delivering the report *On Protracted War* at the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College in Yen-an, May 1938.

Chairman Mao with representatives attending the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art, May 1942.



Chairman Mao speaking at a reception held by the Party Central Committee in honour of the labour heroes in the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region, 1943.





Chairman Mao making a report at the Lu Hsun Arts Institute in Yen-an, May 1938.

Chairman Mao in Yen-an, 1944.



Chairman Mao going in person to Chungking in August 1945 to hold negotiations with the Kuomintang after the victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan in order to carry out the policy of peace and national reconstruction.





Chairman Mao delivering the political report at the Seventh National Congress of the Communist Party of China, 1945.

Chairman Mao studying a military map in northern Shensi in 1947 while directing the great People's War of Liberation.





Chairman Mao at work in his cave-dwelling in the Date Orchard, Yanan, 1946.

Chairman Mao during the fighting in northern Shensi in 1947.



Chairman Mao reading the news of victory — the liberation of Nanking, 1949.





Chairman Mao delivering a report of great historic significance to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, 1949.



Left: Chairman Mao elected Chairman of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China at the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, September 1949.

Below: Chairman Mao reviewing tank units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in Hsiyuan on the outskirts of Peking, 1949.

Right: Chairman Mao solemnly proclaiming the founding of the People's Republic of China from Tien An Men Gate on October 1, 1949.







Chairman Mao presiding over the Second Session of the First National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in 1950, which discussed and adopted the national emblem of the People's Republic of China.



Chairman Mao casting his ballot in the election of People's Deputies, 1953.



Chairman Mao revising the *Constitution of the People's Republic of China* (draft), our country's first socialist constitution, 1954.

Chairman Mao during an inspection tour along the Yellow River, 1952.



Chairman Mao at a national conference of the Communist Party of China, 1955.





Left: Chairman Mao making an extremely important speech *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* at the Eleventh Meeting (Enlarged) of the Supreme State Conference, 1957.

Right: Chairman Mao reading big-character posters in a P.L.A. unit, 1958.

Below: Chairman Mao making an important speech at the Second Session of the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, 1958.





Chairman Mao chatting with steel makers while inspecting factories in Anhwei Province, 1959.



Chairman Mao while inspecting a factory in Anhwei Province, 1958.



Chairman Mao during an inspection tour of the countryside in Honan Province, 1958.



Chairman Mao chatting with commune members of poor-peasant origin in Shaoshan, his birthplace, 1959.



Chairman Mao shaking hands with Kurban Tulum, an old poor-peasant of Uighur nationality from Sinkiang, 1958.



Chairman Mao inspecting a naval unit of the P.L.A., 1953.

Chairman Mao talking with cooks of a P.L.A. unit, 1958.



Chairman Mao receiving commanders and fighters of an air force unit of the P.L.A., 1964.





Chairman Mao with friends from Asia, Africa and Latin America, 1959.



Chairman Mao working at the construction site of the Ming Tombs Reservoir, Peking, 1958.

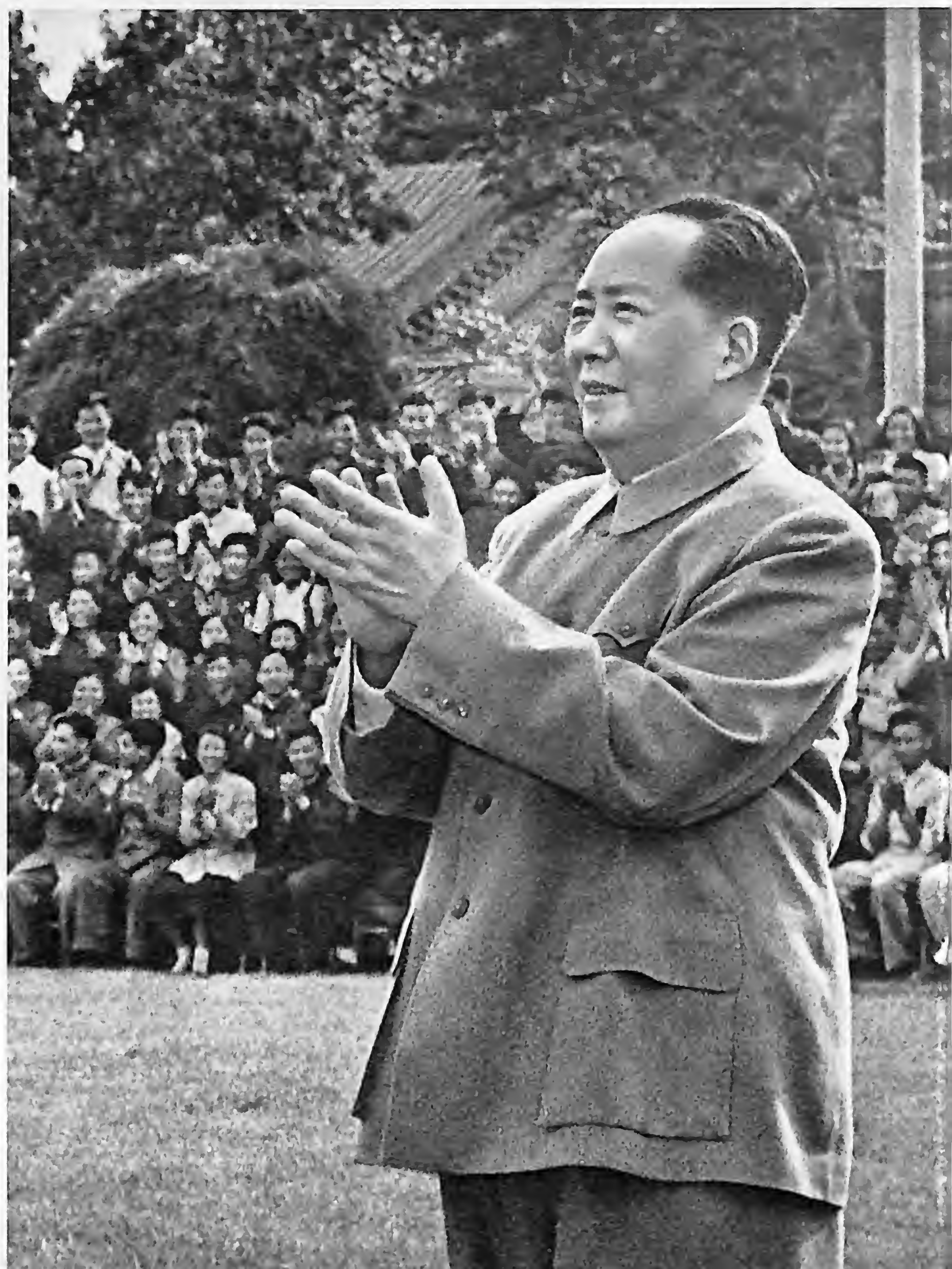


Chairman Mao receiving the cast after seeing the modern revolutionary Peking opera *Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy*, 1967.

Chairman Mao with teachers and pupils of the Shaoshan School, 1959.



Chairman Mao receiving representatives of the Youth League in Peking, 1957.





Chairman Mao on Lushan Mountain, 1961.

Chairman Mao at Chingkangshan, 1965.



Chairman Mao at the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, 1966.



Chairman Mao at the Tenth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, 1962.



Chairman Mao at the rally held by the people of all walks of life in Peking in 1965 in support of the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.





Chairman Mao, riding in an open car, reviewing Red Guards from all parts of the country, 1966.



Chairman Mao reviewing for the first time the mighty army of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution from Tien An Men Gate, August 18, 1966.



Chairman Mao speaking at the Twelfth Plenary Session (Enlarged) of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, 1968.

Chairman Mao on May 20, 1970, issued the solemn statement *People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!*



Chairman Mao at the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, 1970.





Chairman Mao making an important speech at the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, 1969.



Chairman Mao in Peking, 1972.



Chairman Mao at the Tenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, 1973.





Chairman Mao dedicated all his energies throughout his life to the liberation of the Chinese people, to the emancipation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over, and to the cause of communism. Chairman Mao will live forever in our hearts.





FRONT COVER One million people in the capital attend a mass memorial meeting in Tien An Men Square to mourn the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung.

BACK COVER People in the capital come to the mourning hall in the Great Hall of the People to pay respects to Chairman Mao.

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